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Terms.

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Sheriffalty.
The solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. GEO. F. ECKHARDT.
Gettysburg, March 30, 1863.

Sheriffalty.
FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Having been importuned for some time to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, I now announce myself as a candidate for said office, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. ZACHARIAH MYERS.
April 27, 1863.

Sheriffalty.
ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOSEPH A. GORDON.
Mountjoy tp., April 27, 1863.

Sheriffalty.
FELLOW-CITIZENS.—At the earnest solicitation of many friends in all parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. SAMUEL EBERLE.
Frederick tp., April 27, 1863.

Sheriffalty.
ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. SAMUEL EBERLE.
Frederick tp., May 18, 1863.

Sheriffalty.
ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHNNY M. KESTER.
Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863.

Sheriffalty.
ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN.
Conched tp., March 30, 1863.

Sheriffalty.
Having been importuned of a report in circulation to the effect that I intended to run for an independent candidate, I must be nominated by the Democratic County Convention. I am due to my friends, and I intend to stand by the old record as a matter of fact. I have never entered into such a contest, and I have never been bound to do so by the decision of the Convention, as announced by my card. JAMES S. BUSHMAN.
June 8, 1863.

Sheriffalty.
ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. HENRY PRATER.
Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863.

Sheriffalty.
ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. M. B. MILLER.
Mountjoy tp., June 22, 1863.

Register & Recorder.
The solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. EDWARD MONTGOMERY.
Liberty tp., May 11, 1863.

Register & Recorder.
The solicitation of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. A. P. DAUGHER.
April 20, 1863.

Register & Recorder.
The solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. SAMUEL LILLY.
165th P. M., May 25, 1863.

Register & Recorder.
ENCOURAGED by my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. W. M. GALLAGHER.
Gettysburg, April 27, 1863.

Register & Recorder.
THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. R. FITZGERALD.
Middletown, June 1, 1863.

Register & Recorder.
The solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. W. L. LEMING.
Gettysburg, March 30, 1863.

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.
O TO PICKING'S for your Spring and Summer Clothing.
GALLAGHER, G. & S., at reduced rates, at FAIRBANKS BROS. Sign of the Red Front.

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STABLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. No. 39. 45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 19, 1863.

One Muse.

WHAT SHE WANTED.

She tied the new cravat.
Which she so kindly made me;
Then smoothed with care my hair,
And with her arms delayed me;
She brushed my "gloxy hair,"
And said "it was so curly!"
While going down the stairs:
She cried, "Come home, dear, early!"
How happy then was I
With all I ever desired;
I fortune could defy
While thus I was admired!
We parted at the door—
He kissed me a fond farewell;
He said, "I'll be back soon!"
"Dear love!—but oh, my dear,
I wait—a new spring lovel!"

Miscellaneous.

A Hunt for a Fox. Another fox, the sum of £100 a year, and the old farmer, "Is that written down, master?"
"Yes," replied the lawyer, "but she is not old; she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case?" Most people do.
"And the farmer, 'well, write again, and say that if my wife marries I will bequeath to her the sum of £200 a year. That'll do, master?"
"Why, that's double the sum she would have if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer. "It's generally the other way."
"Ay," said the farmer, "but him as gets her'll deserve it."

In front of the rebel works at Vicksburg, after our sharpshooters had safely established their rifles behind high rough ground, near enough the enemy's rifle pits to converse with the enemy, an Illinois boy full of fun, and somewhat tipsy, cries out:
"Hello, there, seesh!"
"No, any liquor in Vicksburg?"
"Plenty."
"Well, we'll come in to night and take a hon."

The boys on the battle field, death staring them in the face, and danger on every side, will have their jokes as Uncle Abraham, safely ensconced in the White House.
—A French work, recently published, maintains that every 10,500 years the waters of the sea pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overrunning the earth, and then returning to their original position. According to the author of this theory, M. Paul de Jouvencel, the last of these deluges occurred 4,500 years ago; the next one is due in 4,500 years more. M. de Jouvencel recounts this great cosmical drama with the vigor and effect of an event. Six thousand years—sixty centuries—then, only, are left us wherein to do our whole world's work, and to complete that civilization which has yet hardly dawned on the greater number of mankind! Sixty old men may touch hands across the interval between the present moment and the last hour of the world's existence; they all will be finished, all contained, all will disappear. The sea for 10,500 years in its immeasurable depths will crush out our history and leave nothing of it at all but a few fossils!—so, at least, says M. de Jouvencel.

One of the young upstarts in a Washington hospital approached a wounded soldier, felt his leg, and said, in a tone that implied an end of the matter: "That ball can't be extracted; we must cut off the leg." "No, sir," said a bystander, "don't cut off that leg. He is my friend." The patient was removed to the care of a good surgeon—one not connected with the army—the ball was readily extracted, and the man is now well, with one leg more than he would have had, had he not been changed to have a resolute common sense friend at his bedside at the critical moment. This is but one case of thousands, but unfortunately they have not all terminated so luckily for the poor soldiers.

An Epitaph.—The following is a genuine transcript of an epitaph: "Here lies the remains of Thomas Woodcock—the most amiable of husbands, and most excellent of men." B. The name is Woodcock, but it would not rhyme.

"By, what is your name?"
"Robert, sir."
"Yes, that is your Christian name; but what is your other name?"
"Bob, sir."

A military officer wanted to compliment a negro by drinking with him.
"Well, captain," replied Cuff, "I've very dry, so I won't be ugly about it. Some niggers is too proud to drink with a milshy ossier—but I think a milshy ossier who's a nigger, is just as good as a nigger—specially if the nigger is dry."

A lady who edits a newspaper in one of the Western States, says: "The popularity of her journal is due to the fact that people are always excited about it, and they say something the ought not to."

They have a man in Mississippi so lean that he makes no shadow at him. He makes all hungry who look at him, and when the children meet him in the street, they run home crying for bread.

Dying for a Kiss.—An inquest was held lately on the body of a young man who, in the attempt to snatch a kiss from the unwilling lips of a girl, had killed himself. Not a great while since a young lady broke her neck in trying to escape a kiss. The question now is, shall kissing be given up as a dangerous amusement?

"Gobbled Up."—We hear that two of Gen. Hooker's staff were gobbled up by guerrillas before last, while indulging themselves in fancied security, in a General's quarters, when the first Rhode Island Cavalry Regiment had been ambushed by the Confederates, and out of a force of nearly 400 men, but thirty odd escaped.—Washington Constitutional Union.

Life that loses his conscience has nothing worth keeping.

THE TRUE CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN LOYALTY.

HON. GEORGE T. CURTIS.

Meeting of the Democratic Union Association.

Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, formerly of Boston, but now a resident of New York, addressed the Democratic Union Association of that city on Saturday evening. He came upon the platform amid applause, and upon being introduced by Mr. P. W. Engle, was greeted with three hearty cheers. He spoke as follows:

Nothing but a sense of the duty which every man owes to society, according to the measure of his ability to serve it, would have induced me to address you in a time like this. It is a time of strange excitement and strange acts. No man who does not join in a wild, indiscriminate support of the measures and dogmas of a dominant party can hope to escape degradation and obloquy.

The utmost exertions are made to suppress ordinary freedom of speech; every device is employed to misrepresent, and every effort is made to misunderstand the purpose of those who are in political opposition to the party in power. The vocabulary of political slang is exhausted to find terms of reproach and infamy with which to stigmatize men whose motives have in their favor all the ordinary presumptions of purity, and whose arguments and opinions are at least entitled to a respectful hearing.

This process, which has been going on for many months with a violence unexampled even among a people whose political discussions are never marked by too much temperance, has culminated from time to time in outrages upon the rights of persons and property, and may do so again. It is to this time when one would choose to utter opinions without being impelled by a strong sense of duty.

But if we are not prepared to suffer for our convictions, they must be very feeble convictions. If we do not love our country and its institutions well enough to encourage all the hazards that may attend an honest effort to save them, our love must be cold indeed. Such, I am sure, is not your case or my own. [Applause.]

Meaning to utter nothing but words of truth and soberness—the truth, as I hold it, in the soberness that becomes me—I accept all the responsibility to public opinion which may justly fall thereon. I propose to speak to you to night upon a subject which seems to me to be strangely misapprehended by many good men, and strangely perverted by many who are not good. I mean the subject of "loyalty."

The word itself, at least in the sense in which it is to be used in those countries from which we have lately borrowed it, can scarcely be said to have an appropriate place in our political and social system. But it is a word at present in great use among us; and we must take it as we find it, and are bound to inquire what are the moral duties which its just and true significance embraces.

This inquiry, and the certain consequences of accepting and following out the doctrines which are now forced upon us, will form the topics of my discourse. The true conditions of American loyalty are not to be found in the passionate exactions of partisan leaders, or in the frantic declamations of the pulpit, the rostrum, or the press. [Cheers.] People who do not like my political opinions may hurt at me the epithet "disloyal," but when they have thrown this missile they have not taken a single step towards defining, to me, or others, what the true conditions of loyalty are. It is important that this step should be taken; for whether we are to go on or to cease, in this course of idle and unmeaning abuse, it concerns us all to know what measure of public duty may rightfully be exacted of us.

find grounds of expediency, in one or another supposed necessity, for destroying their constitution; but it would be extremely absurd to say that this expediency could be made the object of their "loyalty." Let us go then to the fountain head—the source of all our national obligations. The Constitution of the United States itself prescribes the full measure of our loyalty in these words:

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land."

Observe how precise as well as comprehensive this great rule of our duty is. It expresses without ambiguity the whole of our obligation toward the federal government. It makes a supreme law—a law paramount to all other human laws—an obligation transcending all other political obligations. It leaves no room whatever for the intrusion of another of a rival claimant to our civil obedience.

That claimant can neither be a person invested or uninvested with office, nor an idea of public necessity, nor an imaginary national life beyond or apart from the life created under the Constitution. The only possible claimant of our obedience is the LAW; for as that law is made supreme all other demands or demands upon our submission are of necessity excluded. [Loud cheers.]

What, then, does this supreme law embrace? The text on which I am commenting itself furnishes the answer. "This Constitution," it says—what this Constitution contains, and the laws that shall be made in conformity with it—these shall be the supreme law, ruling in authority above all other laws.

No public necessity, save as they are embodied in the Constitution; no "national life," save as it exists under the Constitution; no legislation that is not in accordance with the Constitution—is the supreme law; but what the Constitution ordains or authorizes, that is the public necessity, that is the national life, both of the supreme civil obligation. [Applause.]

Such is the fundamental character of our political system; and so perfect is it in its consistency with itself and with the rights of all who are subject to it, that it contains a machinery by which the conformity of all acts of the government with the principles of the Constitution may be peacefully tested, without forcible resistance. If the acts of the government are complained of as unconstitutional, they may be brought to a judicial test, or the people may themselves pass upon them at the ballot box, through the instrumentality of frequent elections. [Applause.]

Now, when we look into the Constitution of our country to discover the full scope of the obligations which are embraced in the supreme law of the land, we find that it grants certain political powers and rights to the central or national government, and reserves all other political powers and rights to the States or the people.

Hence it is plain that the reserved rights of the States or the people are just as much a part of the supreme law of the land, just as much comprehended within the duty of our allegiance, just as much the rightful objects of our "loyalty," as the powers and rights vested in the national government. If the political existence created by the Constitution is the national life, called into being by the supreme law of the land—and he would be a bold and reckless sophist who should undertake to find that national life anywhere else—then the rights which the Constitution reserves to the States or the people are equally comprehended in that life, for they are equally declared to be parts of the supreme law of the land. For this reason, all idea of a supremacy of the national rights or powers or interests, when founded on something not embraced in the Constitution, is purely visionary. Noduty of "loyalty" can possibly be predicated of any claim that is not found in the supreme law of the land. When it is once ascertained what are the rights and powers vested in the national authorities by the Constitution, they are parts of the supreme law, and our "loyalty" is due to them.

primarily, or ultimately to the functions which it is appointed to perform. The rights of the government, the rights of the States, and the rights of individuals, all and equally, are comprehended in the supreme law of the land, and our loyalty is due to that law, to the whole and to every part of it, and public officers are in the same sense and for the same reason bound to obey every "not and title" of it. [Great applause.]

These positions are very plain and familiar truths; too familiar, perhaps you will say, to be required to be stated. But these days nothing that is true is too fundamental or too plain to be unheeded.

The extravagant language and ideas, that are current in the mouths of all even sensible people on this subject of loyalty would have exceeded all capacity of belief in any other period than this. If one were to undertake to reduce the language and these ideas to something like a definite moral proposition it would be found that the doctrine itself is something like this:

In time of war, when there are great public dangers, the rights of the States and individuals must give way; and if those who administer the government are satisfied that public necessity requires them to use powers that transcend the limits of the Constitution, he who does not acquiesce in their judgment, or who questions their authority to do particular acts, is a "disloyal" citizen. [Laughter.] This statement of the doctrine is the best that I know how to make; for I know not how else to interpret or to apply to the denunciations which we find in the proceedings of public meetings, in the columns of party newspapers, and in the common speech and action of very many persons.

I need only point to the bitter prohibition that is attempted to be placed upon all discussion of any plan for bringing this dreadful civil war to a close, excepting by the particular method of fighting; or to the manner in which the terms "traitor" and "secessionist" is hurled at all who question the policy and lawfulness of the methods pursued by the government in the prosecution of the war. For my self, I do not profess to have a definite opinion, as yet concerning several of the modes in which a peace might safely be sought. But I know not what right I have, legally or morally, to say that my neighbor shall not discuss such a question, or shall not act upon it at the polls, or shall be denounced as "disloyal," because his opinions on these subjects differ from mine. It is to me very plain this whole effort of a dominant party to control opinion, by such means can under such constitutions as ours, lead to but one of two results—the establishment of a despotism of a very bad kind, or the overthrow of the political power of those who resort to such means.

Either the institutions of the country will publish, or the party which undertakes to repress all freedom of discussion will perish. [Cheers.] I hope we shall make up our minds to destroy the party and save the institutions. [Great applause.] "We will do it!" But of this hereafter.

Let me return to this now doctrine of "loyalty," which requires us to acquiesce in the judgment of public officers, as to what the public necessities require, even to the extent of overlooking great fractions of the Constitution. The doctrine entirely ignores the purpose for which the Constitution imposed certain definite limitations on the powers of the national government. In order to explain this it will be necessary to descend from general reasonings to particular illustrations.

The Constitution, after conferring certain well-defined political powers upon the Federal government, declares that all other political powers are reserved to the States or the people; and it further secures to every citizen inalienable rights of person and property, which it recognizes as inherent in the citizen forever, beyond all possible control of that government.

Now does any one suppose that this was done for what is vulgarly called "peace"? Do you believe that it was done with a moral reservation of the doctrine of public necessity standing behind the Constitution and ready to strike it down from its supreme control over us and our affairs? Let me suggest to you, my fellow citizens, that you cannot study the Constitution and the purposes of the great generation who made it, without seeing that the very object of all this careful provision for rights that were placed beyond the reach of public necessity as a measure of the powers that were conferred upon that government, was (cheers.) I use this language deliberately. I affirm that when the Constitution repeated the words of Magna Charta, not as a statute, but as a fixed provision of fundamental law, and declared that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law"—it meant to make a rule for all time and all circumstances, shutting the door forever against supposed public necessity for violating the rights of the citizen. In like manner I affirm that when the Constitution reserved to the States or the people all political powers not granted to the Federal government it meant to preclude every ground of necessity for the assumption by that government of the powers thus withheld. [Applause.]

strument the people came forward and annexed to it the prohibition of Magna Charta, making that provision part of the supreme law. The two clauses of the Constitution must therefore be so construed and applied as not to render nugatory the one last adopted, and so as to give effect to its stringent declarations. These clauses can be reconciled only by such a course of legislative and executive action as will preserve the operation of both. It is under peculiar circumstances of imminent danger, the necessity is made without judicial process, the prisoner should immediately be discharged with an offense by warrant, and then the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* may intervene to prevent his discharge if the writ were not suspended. This is the only course of legislation, in my opinion, that can be consistent with all the provisions of the Constitution. I do not see how it is possible to contend that a continued imprisonment, founded on more executive seizure, can be authorized by taking away the privilege of the *habeas corpus*. If Magna Charta had not been incorporated there might have been more ground for this provision, for then there would have been no necessity for process at any time.

In fact the idea of a written Constitution—a fixed and supreme law—is utterly irreconcilable with the theory that the administrators of such a government can resort to their own judgment of public necessity, and not contrary to the supreme law, and that good citizenship requires the people to acquiesce in that judgment. They who set up such a claim for our rulers, claim for them an entirely irresponsible power. We are required, for example, to believe that what are called "arbitrary arrests" are necessary, but no one explains to us the grounds of that necessity. No account is rendered. We are to assume the existence of causes of justification, but no one tells us what those causes are. They may remain forever locked in the bosoms of those who do the acts of which we complain. Why should American citizens filling high places of public trust, act upon such a principle as this? Can anything be more degrading, more injurious to the public conscience of a people, than to form a habit of implicit belief in the existence of necessities which nobody explains, and of which nobody is required to give an account? You may hear a hundred men in a day, speaking of some particular case of this kind, professing the necessity; and not one man in the whole hundred can tell you what the necessity was. [Laughter and applause.]

My friends, these false theories of loyalty—for false I must deem them—are infusing into our national character a fatal poison. They are leading those who cherish them to impite factions and interested motives to all pure and manly efforts in defence of the principles of civil liberty. They who indulge in this dangerous work of dividing the defenders of constitutional rights can have but a very inadequate conception of the convulsions that must precede the final loss of those rights. They take but a very superficial view of the depth of those feelings which lead men in all free countries to resist every form of mere arbitrary power. They make no account of the principle implanted in our breasts, and cherished into dictates of nature by generations of training the practice of liberty; those principles on which depends the primary office of an opposition in a free government, and by means of which all constitutional powers are restrained from abuses of power. Impatient of those restraints such persons resort to methods which cannot be employed without undermining the foundation of liberty; and for a supposed temporary advantage barter away the strength and the support. The vigor and the health of the body politic. This has been in all ages the downward course of nations, who have substituted for free institutions and systems of fundamental law a blind and unquestioning faith in public necessities and have then welcomed some despotic power. Thus did the Roman empire succeed the republic and thus we may be preparing ourselves for like destiny. Let us be warned in time. [Cheers.]

I have endeavored to state with due precision and fairness one very important part of the conditions of a true loyalty. But I should leave the subject in an imperfect state if I omitted on the other hand to give equal prominence to certain principles of our political system which limit the mode in which States and individuals are to exercise their constitutional rights of opposition to the measures of the Federal government. I have briefly adverted to this already; but a more extended statement of the principles is necessary.

I will assume then that a measure, having all the form of law, is believed upon good grounds to be a violation of the constitutional rights of States and individuals. What is the rule of action under such circumstances? There is no difficulty whatever in finding the answer. By the establishment of a judicial system within the Federal Constitution having ultimate cognizance of all cases under that Constitution, the mode is provided by which both States and individuals can ascertain whether their reserved rights are invaded by the Federal authorities. This remedy is all times open and there is no valid reason why a State should forcibly assert its constitutional rights any more than that an individual should do the same thing. While a State remains a member of the Union it is bound to vindicate its constitutional rights and powers in that mode which is consistent with the preservation of the Union; and it can at any time, under any supported violation of its rights or the rights of the people, make a case for judicial determination. Possible resistance is open revolution; and nothing but an intolerable oppression, cutting off all judicial remedy can make rev-

olution a necessity and a duty. [Applause.] Again: there is another equally good reason, which shows that no popular tumults and no forcible resistance are either legally or morally justifiable while the ballot-box remains untouched. If the people of a State have reason to believe that measures of the Federal government are subversive of the Constitution, it is their right and their duty to correct the evil by a change of their rulers. [Cheers.] In case of supposed extensive violations of the Constitution, to which the attention of the whole country is called, the remedy of elections is ordinarily sufficient to reverse erroneous constructions of that instrument, as well as errors of policy. The popular tribunal may not be quite so precise in its action as the judicial, but there can be no mistaking the judgment of the people when it is pronounced upon an issue clearly made with an administration which is charged with infringing the Constitution. [Great applause.]

These principles, no one, I presume, will be inclined to dispute. But there is a threat, to intercept their application to the present crisis in our affairs, a doctrine which I for one distinctly repudiate. That doctrine is, in substance, that all questioning of the measures of the administration should be postponed while we are in a civil war; that there should be but one party, and that all should rally in an "unconventional spirit" of the constituted authorities. The dogma needs examination. If by an unconditional support of the constituted authorities it is intended to claim that we must all recognize the fact that we are engaged in a civil war, and that we must conduct it, while it lasts, without those authorities, and must hold no irregular intercourse with the public enemy, I readily assent to the proposition.

But if it is meant that we are not to question the actions which the administration pursues in the prosecution of the war, that we have no rightful control over their measures, or that we are to refrain from demanding a change of their policy—I reject the doctrine without the slightest hesitation. The very issue which you make with the administration of itself refutes that doctrine. This issue is, that their course of action subverts the Constitution; makes the war an attack upon the social system of the South, and renders it impossible to succeed in that war, without destroying for the South and for the North, the whole system of State sovereignty on which the Union was necessarily founded as one of its corner-stones.

It is in vain to say that the acts of the administration of which we complain are military necessities. In every civil war there are political considerations which must qualify the military action, or that action can result only in disaster. A government that undertakes to suppress a great revolt of powerful and organized communities, in the same time as to prevent the progress of national motives for resistance, is in the same situation as he who fights his enemy with one hand and supplies him through the other with the munitions of war. In the present case we have made the conquest of one of our institutions, by declaring the war to be waged solely for the supremacy of the Constitution, and then turning round and making the overthrow of our success a too probable result of our success. [That's so?] [Applause.]

This result will not be confined to the condition of the rebel States, if the war continues to be prosecuted as it has been for the last six months. You cannot acquiesce in the measures of the administration, involving, as they do, the exercise of many powers that the wholly outside of the Constitution, without having this country heretofore ruled by the States. The war is upon nothing but what the judgment of a party, or a faction, or a clique, shall deem to be public necessities. In this aspect of our affairs, I cannot avoid a word of earnest appeal to all reflecting men, to consider what fate must attend the securities of property, and the rights of person if we permit the Constitution to be lost.

There are five great securities of property the continuance of which in this country is dependent on the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. Let me enumerate them: They are: 1. The security of the currency; as the basis and standard of all values. 2. The power to establish uniform system of bankruptcies, whenever the interests of commerce require it. 3. The inviolability of contracts by State Legislatures.

4. The provision which places property under the protection of the Constitution, as against Federal power, so that no man can be deprived of it without legal process. 5. The prohibition which restrains the Federal power of eminent domain, so that private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation. Now, no rational being can suppose that these guarantees can be extended anew from that centralized despotism which is but too likely to be the only successor that the Constitution of the United States can ever have. I care not what long men form of that "despotic government" which some allow themselves to wish for in the place of our present system. My reason and my instincts both teach me that government will be an unchecked and uncontrolled despotism, and we need not look for signs of that approach. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, I have endeavored to state with due precision and fairness one very important part of the conditions of a true loyalty. But I should leave the subject in an imperfect state if I omitted on the other hand to give equal prominence to certain principles of our political system which limit the mode in which States and individuals are to exercise their constitutional rights of opposition to the measures of the Federal government. I have briefly adverted to this already; but a more extended statement of the principles is necessary.

I will assume then that a measure, having all the form of law, is believed upon good grounds to be a violation of the constitutional rights of States and individuals. What is the rule of action under such circumstances? There is no difficulty whatever in finding the answer. By the establishment of a judicial system within the Federal Constitution having ultimate cognizance of all cases under that Constitution, the mode is provided by which both States and individuals can ascertain whether their reserved rights are invaded by the Federal authorities. This remedy is all times open and there is no valid reason why a State should forcibly assert its constitutional rights any more than that an individual should do the same thing. While a State remains a member of the Union it is bound to vindicate its constitutional rights and powers in that mode which is consistent with the preservation of the Union; and it can at any time, under any supported violation of its rights or the rights of the people, make a case for judicial determination. Possible resistance is open revolution; and nothing but an intolerable oppression, cutting off all judicial remedy can make rev-

My friends, it is time that the warfare upon opinion, and thought, and speech, should cease. It is time we had ascertained our national difficulties can never be cured without the action of the people. It is time we had explored the fabric that pa-



THE COMPILER.
OUR FLAG.

MONDAY MORNING JULY 13, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
For Governor,
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

It is our painful duty to record the arrest of the Editor of *The Compiler*, by the military authorities, after our army gained possession of the town. At an hour when relief came to our town when the rebels were repulsed at every point, and cheers and exultations filled the hearts of all the citizens—after three days of terror and fright, during the presence of the enemy, our hearts were sorrowed by the arrest of one of our citizens, and his removal from his family, occupation and town.

It appears that the editor having fallen under the displeasure of a person claiming to be a soldier of our army, information was laid before the proper military power, and thus, upon the unassisted testimony of one man—the same who violently tore down the flag that floated from the window of the *Compiler*—a citizen was deprived of his liberty, a patriot of his home, and the unfortunate victim of a prejudiced, distempered and malignant information is now confined within the gloomy walls of Fort Mifflin. Can such things be, and overcome us, without our special wonder and denunciation. At present we have nothing to say as to the right or wrong of these military arrests, but we affirm that whatever may have been the pretense for the arrest of Mr. Stahle, it was conceived in embittered feeling, nourished by his personal enemies, and encouraged by his political opponents. It was a stab at the Democratic party by the plant political tricksters of the Jacobin school—a capital ten-strike by some unfortunate Senatorial aspirant.

To the Provost General, acting upon the information, presuming it was laid out of pure patriotic considerations, no blame attaches for the arrest; but the heads of these military arrests, black-hearted wretches, male and female, who, instigated by the vilest hearts, have thus indirectly, by their acts, brought this trouble and sorrow, not only to the victim himself and his family, but to thousands of his fellow-countrymen, who, to-day feel as if confined with him, hangs a day of retribution. The perpetrators of this outrage, the moving, acting instigators are known, and the object they design to carry out is clear to all as the morning sun. A fitting time it was to effect the preliminary, to wit, the arrest of the editor, when they could be protected in their nefarious plans under the plea of "patriotic effort." A fitting instrument too, to give the desired information could be found—and thus all the acts having been set, the victim steps in and evil temporarily triumphs. What a sad commentary upon the friendly feeling which should exist in our town?

Without a copy of the charge, and without a hearing upon the uncorroborated ex parte testimony of one person claiming to be a soldier—without time to arrange his business affairs—a citizen was hurried from his home and family and taken to the rear of our army, and even while guarded in the rear his friends were unable to visit him.

Friends, countrymen and patriots, you see in the imprisoned editor not only a man shorn of his personal liberty, and a household filled with tears. You see more. There is manifestly in the tools employed, in the wire-pulling and in all citizens who approve of this outrageous proceeding, an attempt to murder the great conservative Democratic party, which is the sheet-anchor of our national hopes and the palladium of our nation's safety.

That the charges preferred upon which the arrest was made are false, is the honest belief of all good men. Only the few, the despicable few, whose political fevers have made them mad, who feed upon the slime of malice, and nurse the demon spire, demanded the sacrifice, and can't in the recompensation of their wishes. The accused carried an examination—his friends urged a hearing. The authorities, deeming such a hearing nothing more than a simple act of justice, were willing to comply; but these citizens, political opponents, (probably the same who urged the Major in command of this post, several weeks ago, to send the 20th Regiment, P. M., into the jaws of the enemy), were of bad and of course an examination and release of Mr. Stahle would have been a sudden and unexpected end to their diabolical plan. They succeeded in preventing a hearing, and thus through the intervention of the townsmen and neighbors we may say, a citizen to political martyr, Henry J. Stahle is doomed to await, beneath the shades of the Baltimore bastille, the pleasure of the Administration in an examination of his case.

The indications are that another great battle will soon be fought on the soil of Maryland. It has been ascertained that Lee has not retreated across the Potomac, but has selected a position and is preparing to give battle. On Wednesday a fight took place on the Roundstone road, about six miles from Hagerstown, between the Federal cavalry and a body of Confederate infantry. After a short engagement the Federal forces fell back with some loss. Gen. Kilpatrick being reported subsequently advanced and occupied the ground without opposition.

The Confederates in the meantime drew their forces towards Hagerstown, and formed a line from Parkstown on the right to the head of the river below Williamsport on the left. Scouts report that Gen. Lee is entrenched here, and drawing his supplies from his train on the Virginia side and making general preparations for another battle. Funks town is eight miles from Williamsport, so that the Confederate lines extend that distance. The ground chosen is west of Antietam creek, and about twelve miles north of the battle-field of September last.

Gen. Grant and Meade were on Wednesday morning respectively Major and Brigadier Generals in the regular army. Travel across the Susquehanna at Hagerstown is now open to all, the military embargo having been raised.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Times says: It is understood that the call for troops under the enrollment act will be made immediately. Several districts and one or two of the Eastern States have already had their quotas assigned them, and the first call will be for three hundred thousand.

BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG.

Our usually quiet and unpretending little town of Gettysburg has become historic. During the last two weeks scenes have been enacted here that beggar all description. War has been raging all around us in its most horrid form.

Two mighty armies have passed through our country and the bloodiest fight of the war has taken place in our midst. For some time past it has been evident that a great battle must come off in our State, and perhaps in or near our country, but no one supposed that Gettysburg would be the place selected.

On Sunday week our advance got here and began scouring the country.

On Monday Hill's Division of the Rebel Army was reported near Cashtown and on Tuesday morning their pickets made their appearance on "Seminary Ridge," but as soon as they got sight of our Cavalry forces they went back several miles toward Cashtown. During Tuesday our Cavalry forces continued to scour the country and at night about 8,000 of them encamped North West of the town under the command of Gen. Buford.

This was the evening before the great battle commenced and as nearly as could be ascertained the disposition of the two opposing forces then was as follows:

Four of our Army Corps were between this and Emmitsburg—the nearest one at least five miles from Gettysburg—the remainder of our Army was some distance in the rear of these four Corps. On the Rebel side Hill's Corps was on Marsh Creek, between this and Cashtown, Longstreet's Corps was encamped about 3 miles in Hill's rear—and Ewell was at Heidlersburg, 10 miles from Gettysburg.

On Wednesday morning early our scouts reported Hill advancing on the Chambersburg pike and by 10 o'clock long lines of Rebel Infantry made their appearance about 2 miles from town and immediately their batteries opened on our Cavalry advance sent out to check them.

In about half an hour after this our Infantry (the 1st Army Corps) was seen advancing on the Emmitsburg road and by marching across the fields behind the town, they succeeded in forming a line of battle beyond the "Seminary Ridge" and immediately in front of the enemy. About an hour after this the 11th Army Corps came up and marching through the town took position on our right, nearly parallel with the Harrisburg road. In this position our men maintained their ground until between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., when Ewell's force coming up the Harrisburg road completely flanked them and after a determined resistance and severe fighting for nearly an hour, the 11th broke and fled in some disorder through town, taking a position on "Cemetery Hill," nearly south of us, where they made a stand and from which the rebels did not attempt during that evening to drive them. Thus affairs stood on Wednesday evening; the rebels having possession of all the town, except a few houses on the extreme end of Baltimore street. On Thursday morning it was found that we had taken position on "Wolf Hill" and the hill this side of it for our right, "Cemetery Hill" for our centre, and our left extending from "Cemetery Hill" along a rocky ridge nearly to "Round Top."

Our Generals certainly displayed great military ability in selecting these defensive lines. Any one who knows the country will see at a glance that we had there a very strong position, these hills forming an irregular triangle, the apex of which was Cemetery Hill—and the base line running from "Wolf Hill" to "Round Top," at which base all our forces could be marched in easily and placed in advantageous positions. Thursday and Friday was occupied by Gen. Lee in fruitless attempts to break through these lines of defence.

The strength of his whole army was put forth, desperate charges were made repeatedly by the enemy, but all in vain, for our brave men stood manfully to the work before them and each time the rebels were compelled to fall back to their old positions, with fearful loss. During these two days (Thursday and Friday) the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry was awful beyond all description. Artillery officers of both sides say that the artillery firing was far the heaviest of the war, that neither Malvern Hill nor Antietam equalled it.

On Friday evening the rebels finding it utterly out of the question to dislodge our forces, and having lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, concluded that they had better settle down and as usual they did this in a very secret and expeditious manner.

On Saturday morning our advance came into town—but the rebels had all left except a few stragglers and those of their wounded in too bad a condition to move. However, they planted their batteries on Seminary Ridge to cover their retreat and the sharpshooters kept up a constant firing in the night during the day, so that it was not until the morning that we were positively assured that the enemy had left for parts unknown.

The loss in killed and wounded on both sides has been great, the rebel loss being considerably in excess of ours, owing to the fact that on Thursday and Friday they fought against the advantages of natural positions. The aggregate loss is estimated at 40,000.

Both sides took prisoners, but from all the information we could get we got several thousand more than we lost. All in all, the Battle of Gettysburg was the grandest fight of the war. Our men never fought better and the rebels never were more desperate. The result is a repulsed and discomfited enemy.

It is truly many gallant officers and brave men have fallen in this battle. It is true that our town and country has suffered terribly. It is true that houses and barns have been burned—fences torn down and crops destroyed all over the country—and yet we have much to be thankful for. The invader has been driven from our State, severely punished for his temerity, and we can once more breathe freely. The brave Army of the Potomac deserves and will receive our heartfelt thanks, our everlasting gratitude.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Times says: It is understood that the call for troops under the enrollment act will be made immediately. Several districts and one or two of the Eastern States have already had their quotas assigned them, and the first call will be for three hundred thousand.

THE BATTLES AT GETTYSBURG.

Scenes and Incidents.

We find in the letters of army correspondents, writing from Gettysburg, many interesting and touching scenes and incidents of the late terrible battles:

The losses in killed and wounded, and missing, 4,000 men. The First Corps lost 10,000 men. The Second Corps lost 17,000 men. The Third Corps lost 12,000 men. The Fourth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Fifth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Sixth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Seventh Corps lost 10,000 men. The Eighth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Ninth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Tenth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Eleventh Corps lost 10,000 men. The Twelfth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Thirteenth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Fourteenth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Fifteenth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Sixteenth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Seventeenth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Eighteenth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Nineteenth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Twentieth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Twenty-first Corps lost 10,000 men. The Twenty-second Corps lost 10,000 men. The Twenty-third Corps lost 10,000 men. The Twenty-fourth Corps lost 10,000 men. The Twenty-fifth Corps lost 10,000 men. 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Lancaster Book Bindery.
GEORGE WIAKT.
BOOK BINDER
 -AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
 LANCASTER, PA.
Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
 W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
 Samuel Shook, Esq., Columbia Bank.
 Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
 William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
 T. D. Johnson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
 Peter Martin, Esq., Trusty of Lancaster Co., Pa.
 Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
 Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 13, 1861.

Piano Tuning.
PROF. BOWER, of Littleton, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He guarantees perfect satisfaction, and his Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.]

Mulberry in New Oxford.
MRS. WOODS, formerly of Baltimore and now having taken up her abode in Adams county, Pa., in the house occupied by Dr. Hall, in Hanover street, will carry on the **MULBERRY BUSINESS**, in all its branches—such as **WIGS, HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, DUCKS, STOKES, &c.** Ladies, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage. [April 27, 1863. 2m]

Wall Paper!
A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at
Mellin's.

Special Notice.
ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL CURRENCY, is commonly called "Five-Forties," will receive

ALL who wish to invest in the **Pige-Twenty** loan must, therefore, apply before the lat of **JULY** next.

JAY CUDKE,
Secretary for Agents,
No. 114 S. THIRD ST., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1863. 3m

New Goods!—Large Stock!
MERCHANT TAILORING.

W. J. LACROS & CO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Casimires, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at

the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in the latest style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1863.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which is now reside, situated in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. E. Kinton on the west and S. W. corner of the east with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with a back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, cherries, and grapes, all the most of the season.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ROCKENRODE, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line. He is a competent maker, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,
he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and
substantial sewing. He asks a share of the
public's patronage, promising to spare no ef-
fort to deserve it. His charges will always be
found as moderate as the times will allow.
Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest
notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.]

Removal. Tin Ware.
THE undersigned has removed his Tinning
establishment nearer the Diamond
Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Bueh-
ler's Drug Store—a very central location. He
continues to manufacture, and keeps constant-
ly on hand, every variety of
TIN-WARE.
PRESSED AND
JAPANESE WARE,
and will always be ready to do REPAIRING,
ROOFING and SPOUTING
also done in the best manner. Prices moder-
ate, and no effort spared to render full satis-
faction. The public's continuing patronage is
solicited. P. BARBER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association.
PILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the
Sick and Mattered, afflicted with Viru-
lent Gonorrhea, and the Venereal Disor-
ders, of the Chronic and Acute Nature, and
for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Act-
ing Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea
or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of
the Sexual Organs, and the Venereal Disor-
ders employed in the Dispensary, sent to the
applicant in sealed letter envelopes, free of
charge. Two or three stamps for postage will

be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1962. 15

Coopering.

JOHN CHIRMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in Fort Street, Fittsburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low prices. REPAIRING of all kinds of cording and cheaply. Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1962: 6m

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the author and person to make requests into River Green Cemetery, hopes that such a consideration of the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will assist themselves at this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER STERN,
March 12, '06. *Keeper of the Cemetery.*

Farmers' & Mechanics'
SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.,
having increased its capital, has enlarged its features and requested its accoutations
Loan day, Wednesday, [April 6, 1893, at 2 o'clock.]

Picking
HAS RECEIVED FOR THE
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING
CONE ONE, COME ALL.
MAY 18, 1893.

WANTS.—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker"?

Hat 711 Call at **MILLINERY'S**.
The American Excelsior Coffee and Brown,
for sale at Dr. R. HORNBERG'S Drug Store.
SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Blue-flour
and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. R. HORNBERG'S
Drug Store.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons,
Flowers, Shawls and Trimmings,
just received from New York, stock at FARA-
HASTOCKS, sign of the **RED FEATHER**.

PURKE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY for
medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug
Store of **Dr. R. HORNBERG**.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—Kate, wife of
you get those nice Balmoral BOOTS at
MILLINERY'S.

